



Designing Outcome-oriented Performance Regimes to enhance societal transition for inner area regeneration

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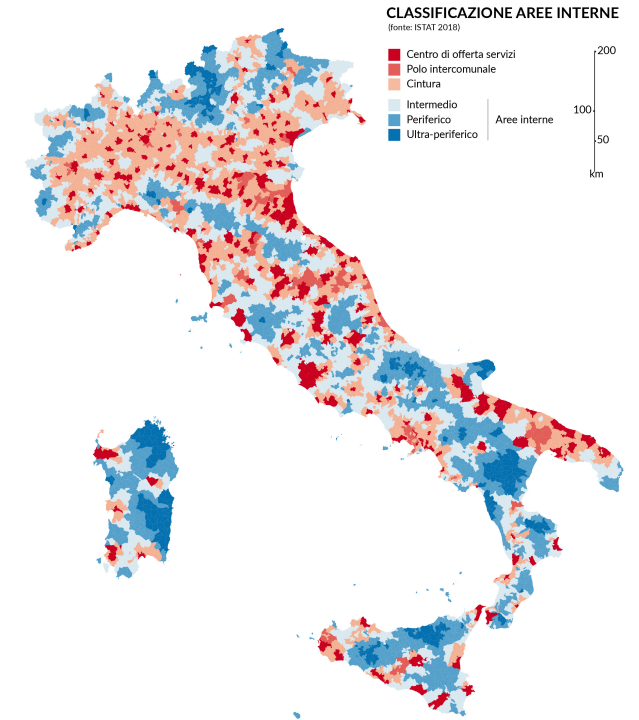
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Field of analysis: inner area regeneration

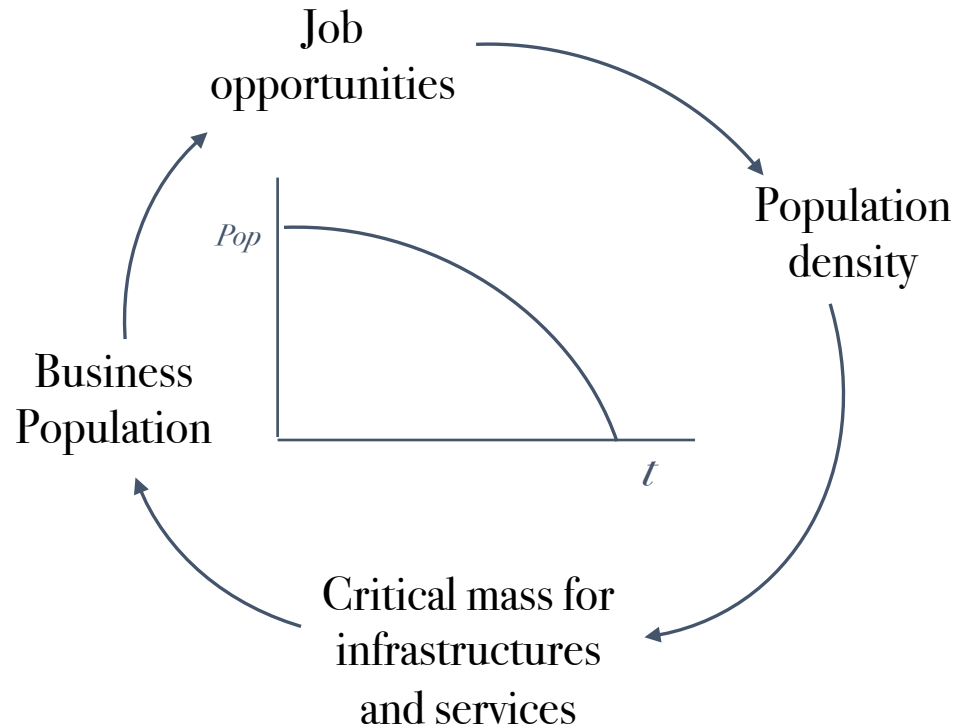


Peripheral places that combine both urban and rural features, seamlessly embedding a poly-centric network of small towns and their countryside into a whole geographic and social context where thousands of people reside.

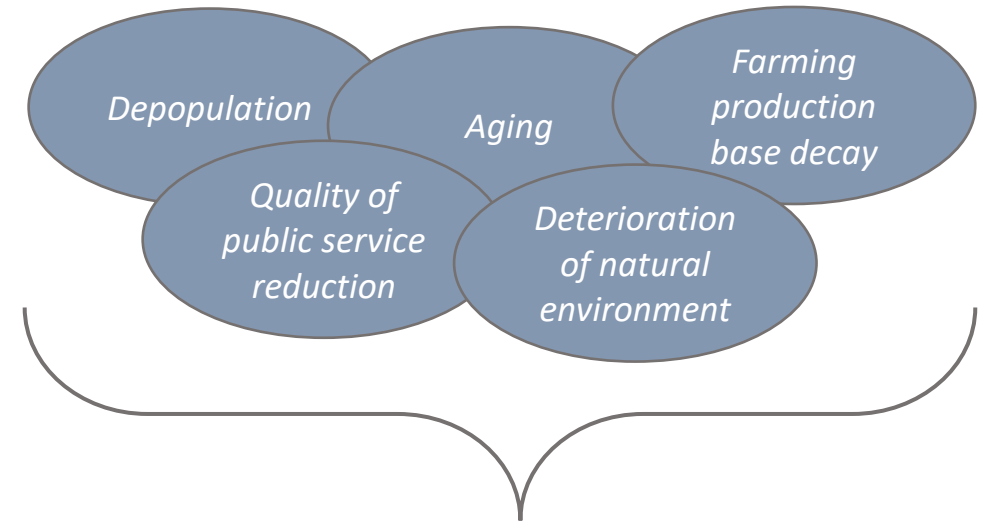


Inner area regeneration as a dynamic and complex issue requiring the use of outcome-oriented performance regimes in collaborative settings

Vicious cycle of inner area decline



Adverse outcomes shaping peripheral places



Dynamic complexity

Focus of the study: regeneration policy

Regeneration as:

“programmes and policies intent to lead to the social, economic and/or community development or rejuvenation of a local area – and particularly where this area has recently suffered significant decline or depopulation”

(Osborne et al., 2002, p. 4)

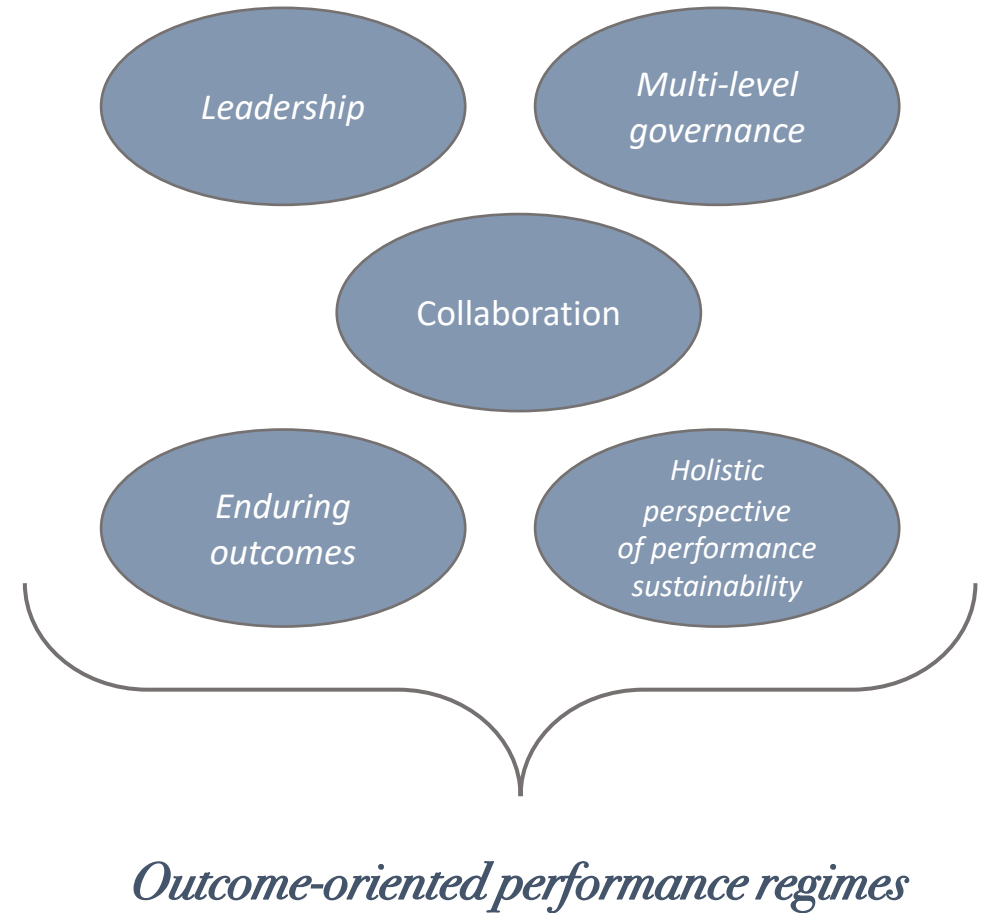
Traditionally fields of practice:

- urban regeneration (Couch, 1990; P. Jones & Evans, 2008; Leary & McCarthy, 2013; Tallon, 2010)
- rural regeneration (Edwards et al., 2000; Osborne et al., 2002a, 2002b; Pemberton, 2019; Shand, 2016; Shucksmith, 2000).

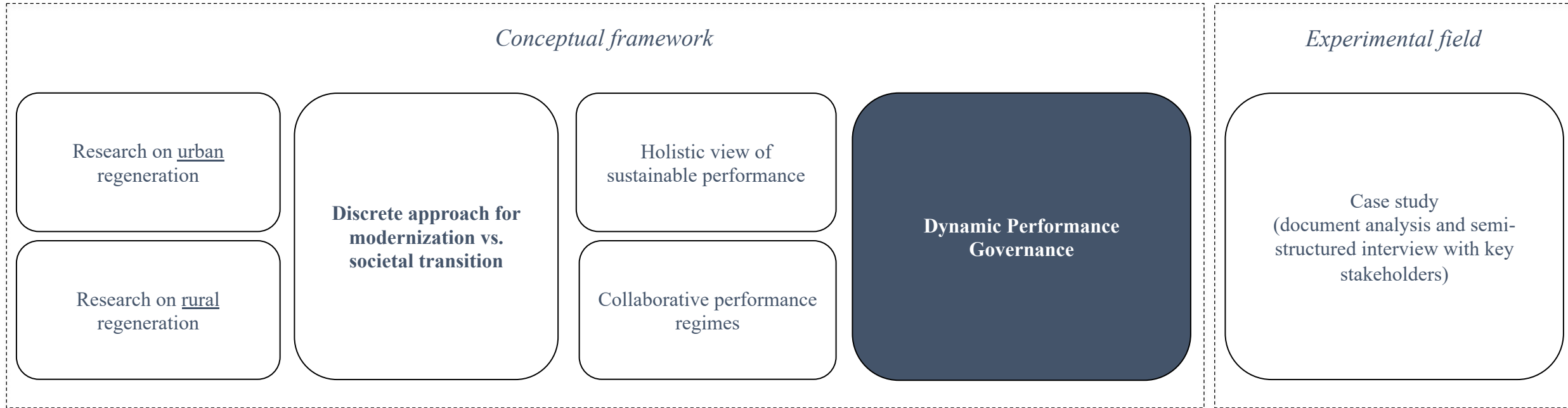
The insights emerging from both urban and rural regeneration studies cannot be passively transposed to the field of inner areas.

Main challenges associated with inner area regeneration

- **involving** a plurality of local stakeholders (farmers, community development professionals, voluntary and community sector infrastructure bodies) (Osborne et al. 2004);
- **identifying** the fields of practice for inner area regeneration (OECD, 2006; Pemberton, 2019);
- **widening** the range of options for project funding and implementation (Cepiku et al., 2019);
- **addressing** the lack of jurisdiction on on specific matters (e.g., health care, environment, and education) that pertain to the regional or national level (Edwards et al., 2000; Pemberton, 2019).

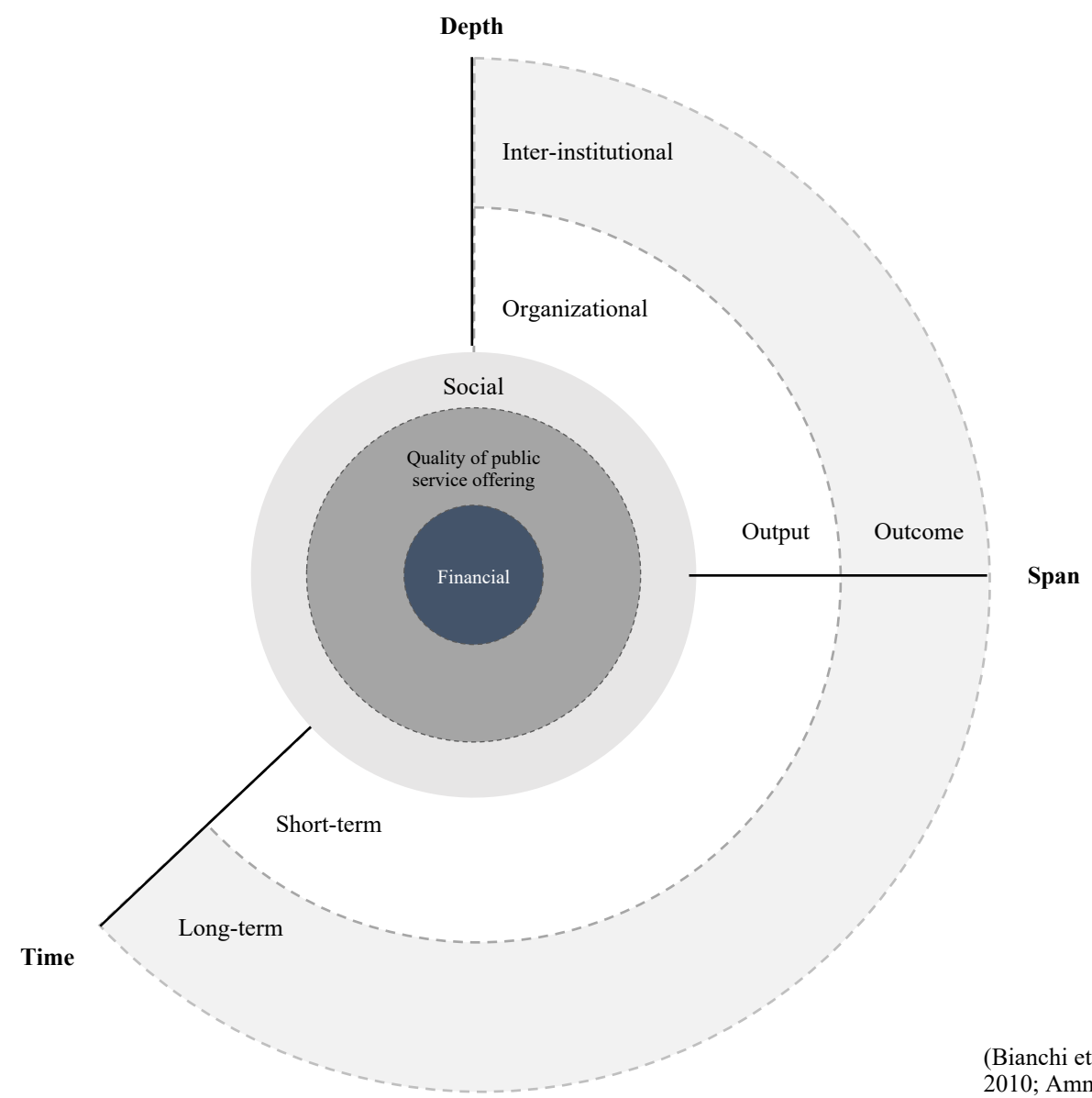


Research design, method, and purpose



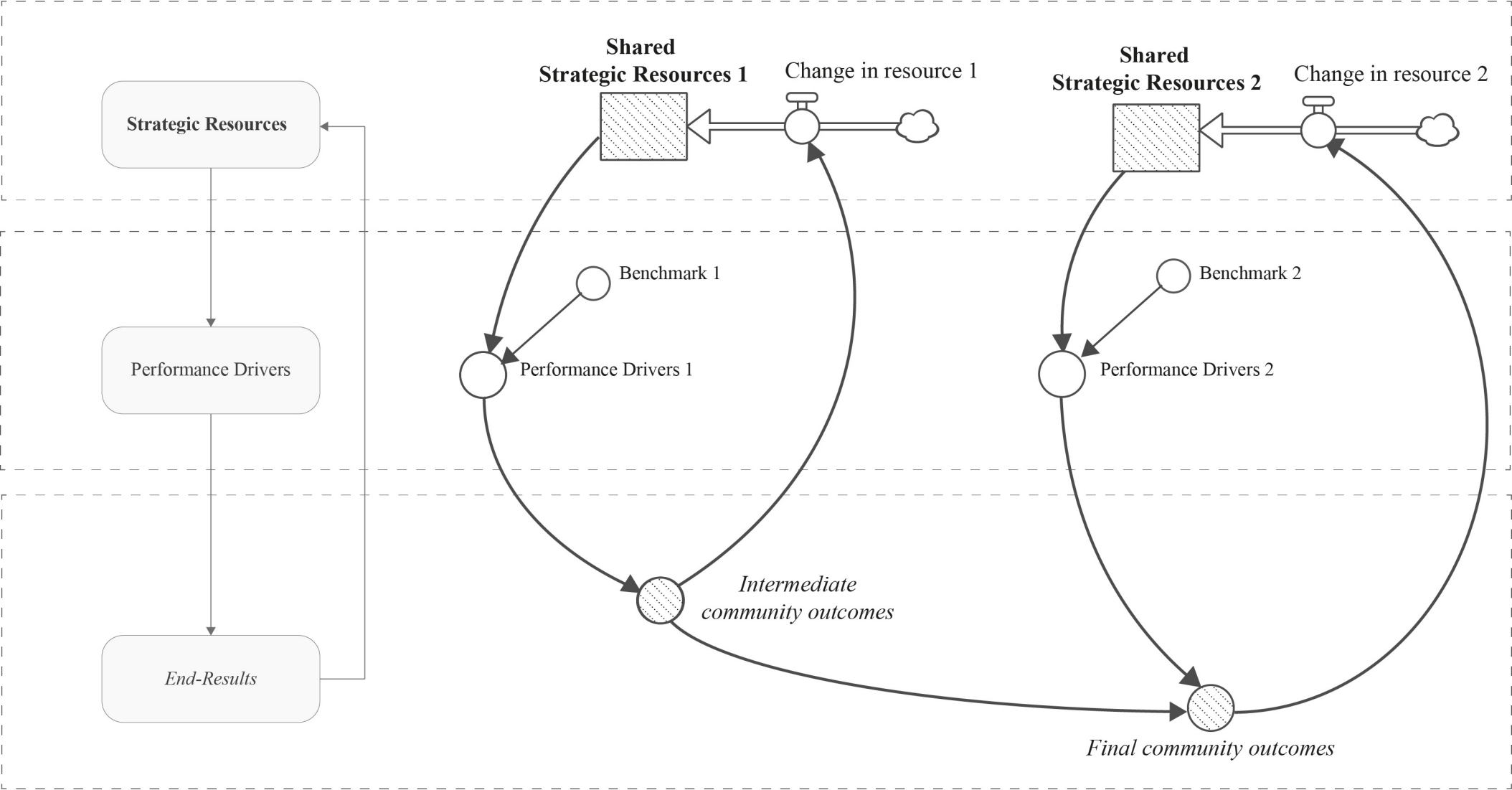
Illustrating how outcome-oriented performance regimes may help stakeholders in collaborative settings to enhance societal transition for inner area regeneration

Holistic view of performance governance sustainability

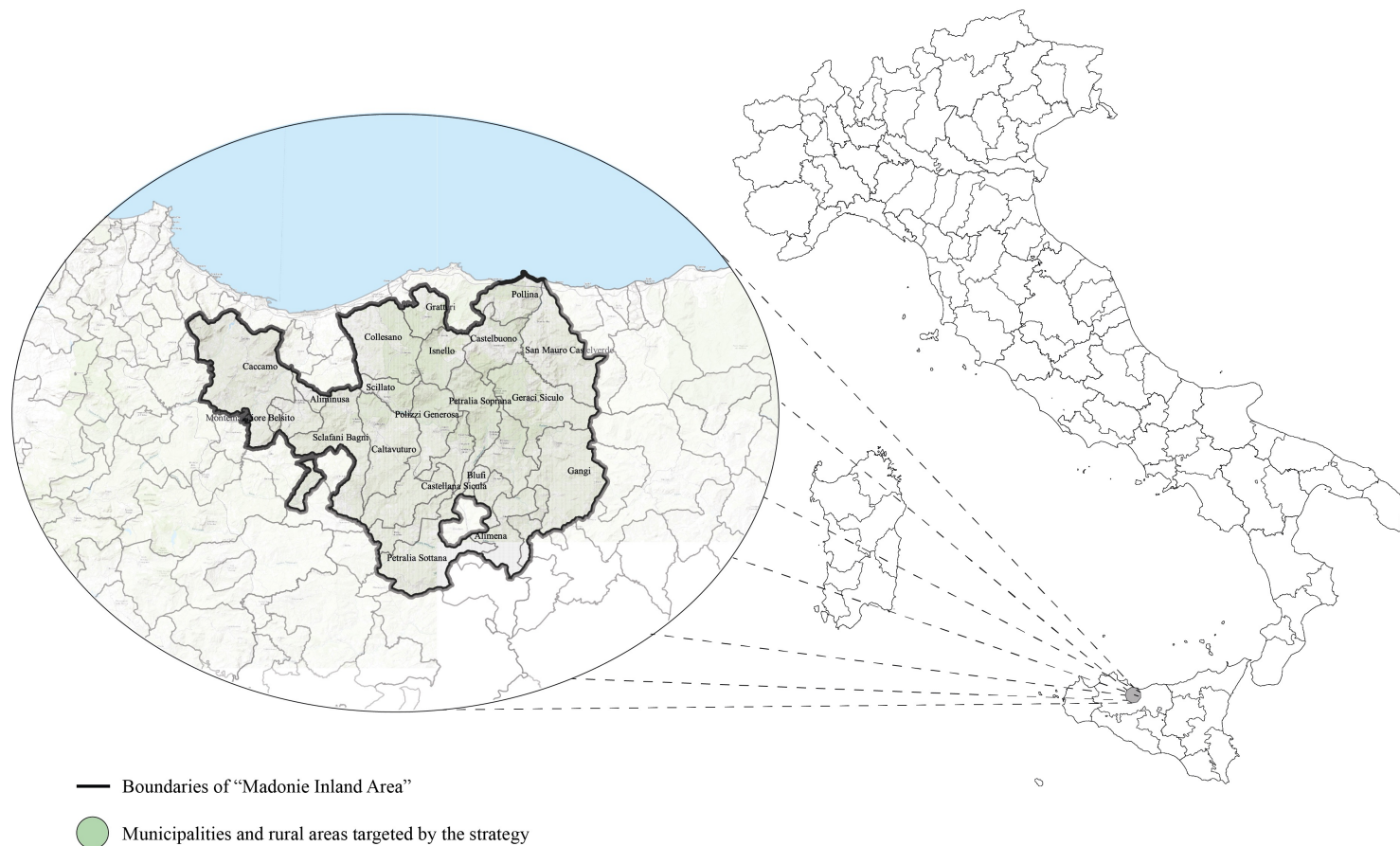


(Bianchi et al., 2021b; Coda, 2010; Osborne, 2018, 2020; Walker et al., 2010; Ammons, 2001; Bouckaert & Halligan, 2008; Hatry, 1999).

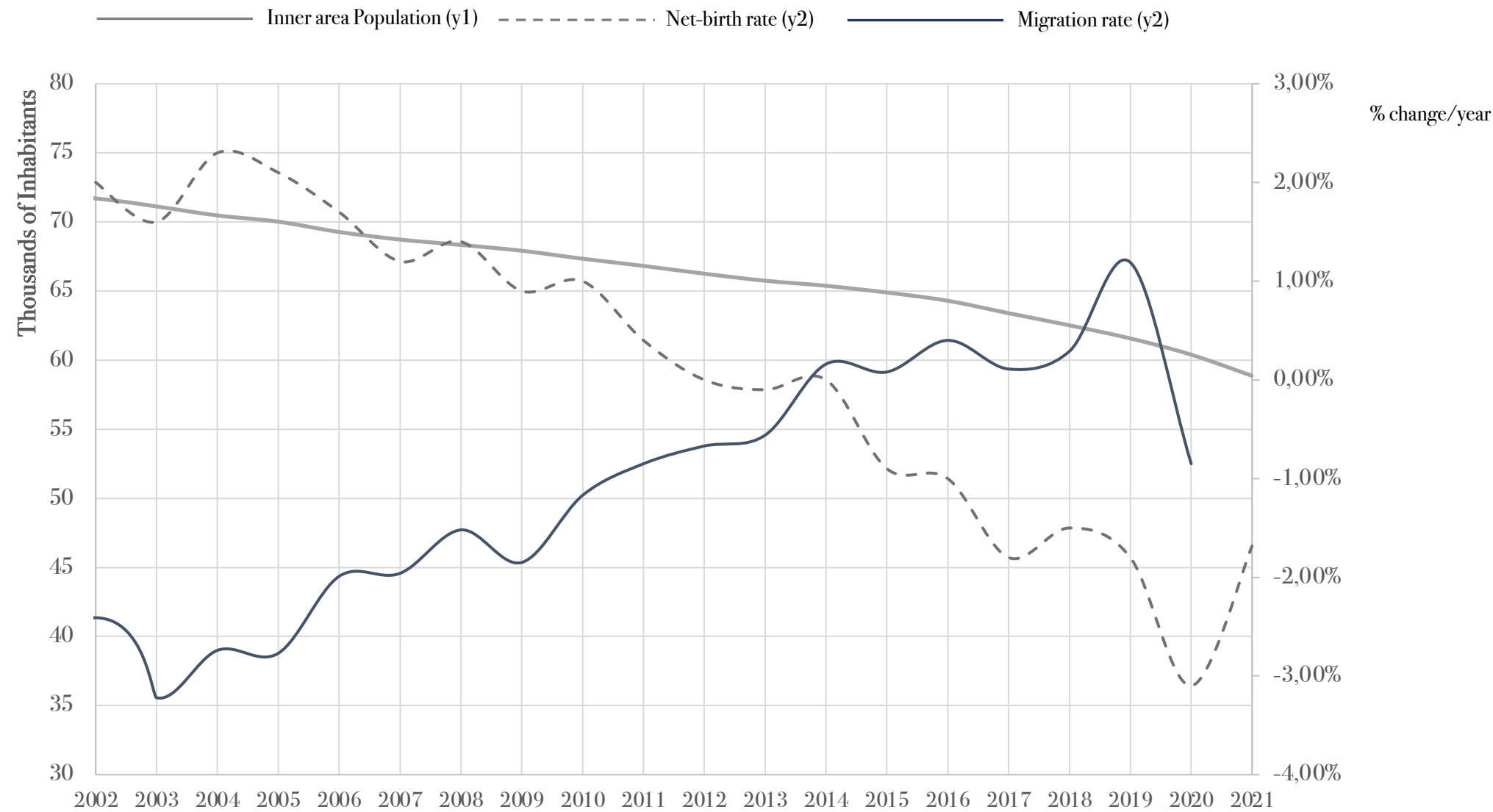
A dynamic perspective of performance governance



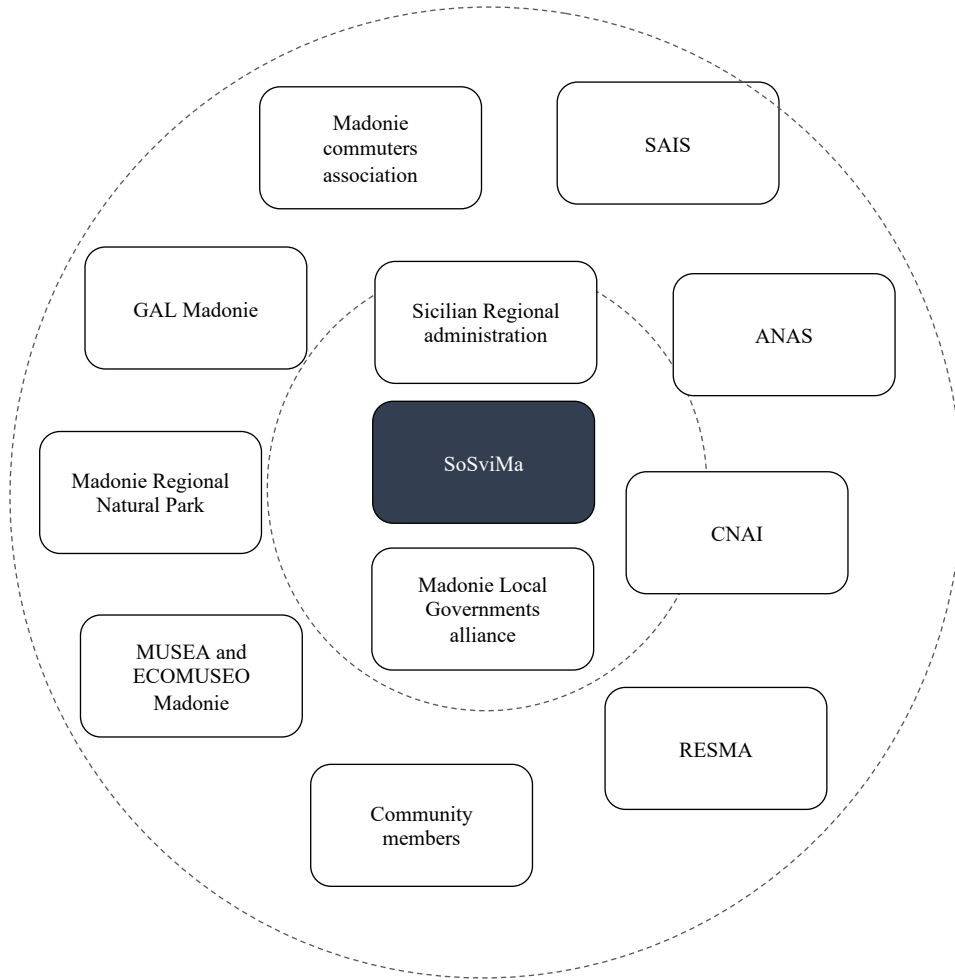
The case of “Madonie inner area”



Madonie inner area population dynamics



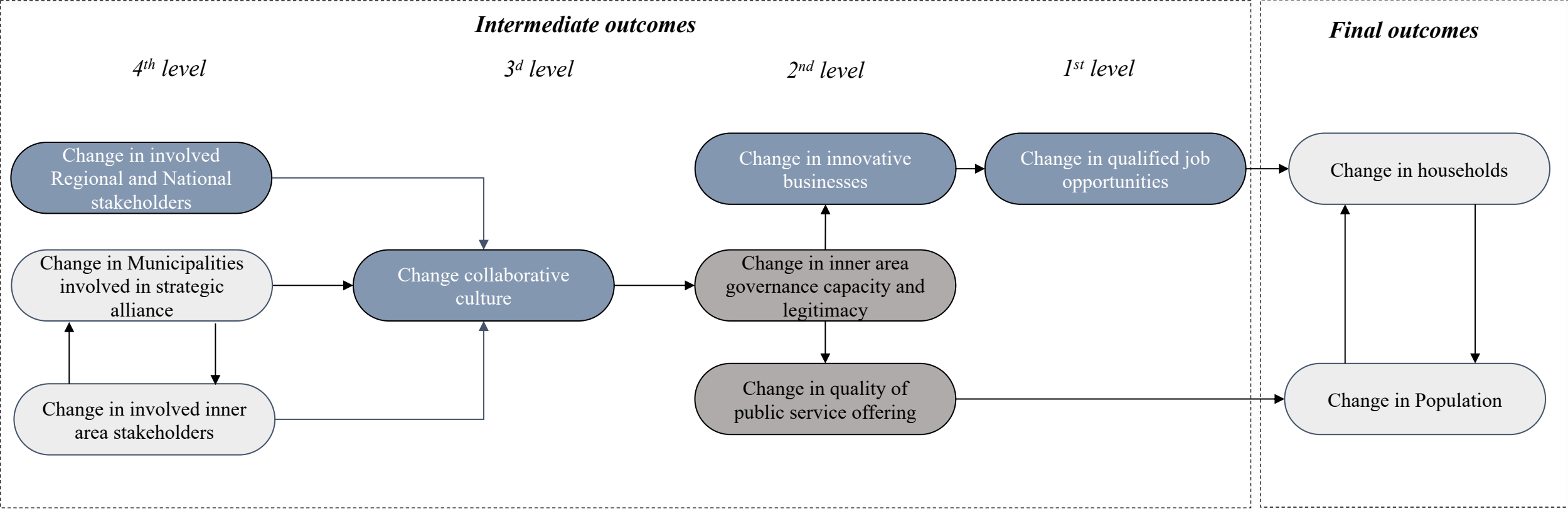
Madonie inner area collaborative network



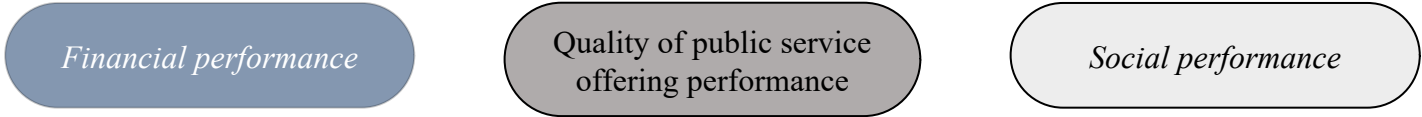
Strategic goals for inner area regeneration

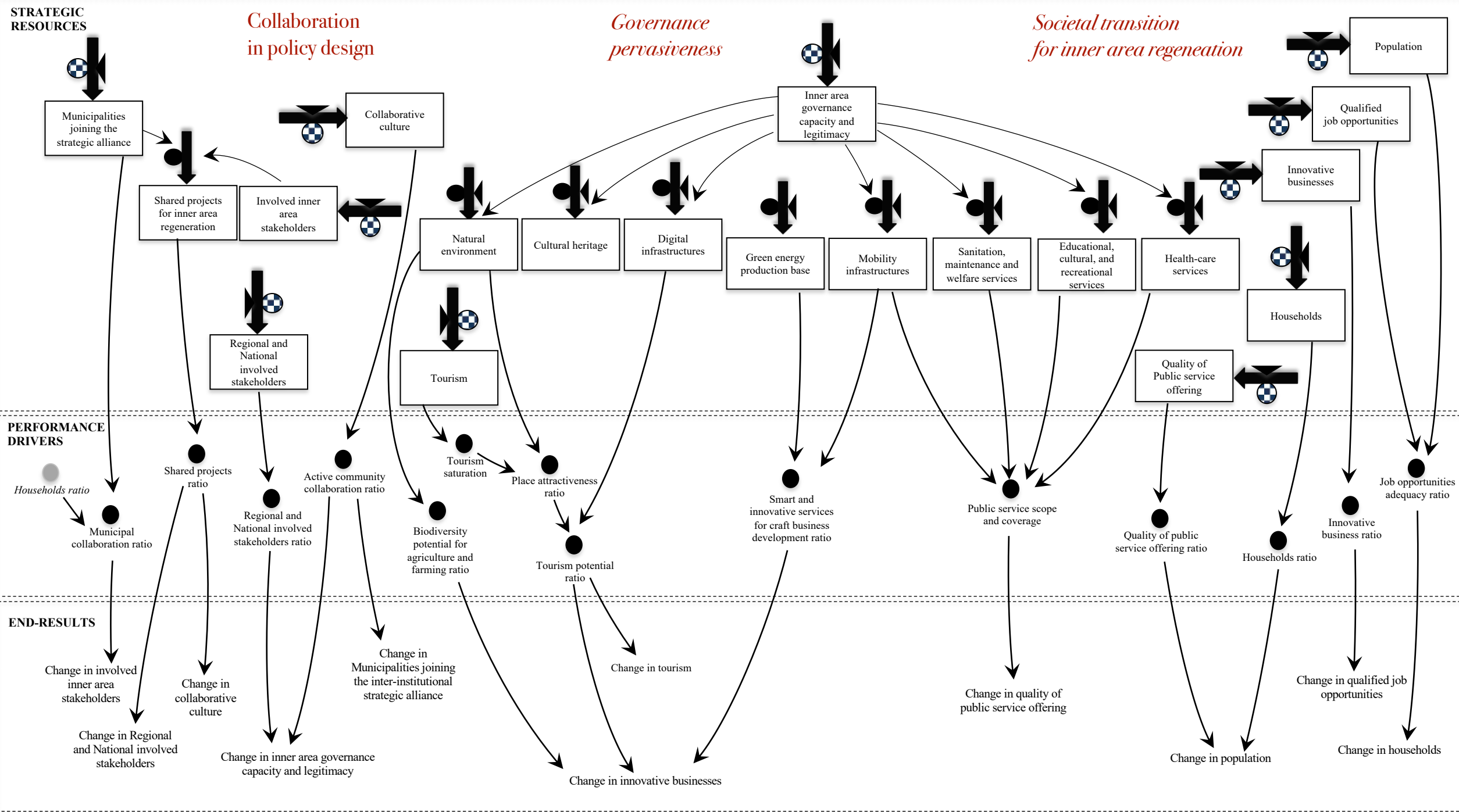
- 1.improving the knowledge and human capital of young people;
- 2.improving health care services for local communities and individuals;
- 3.improving public mobility services and transportation infrastructures;
- 4.fostering smart community services, social innovation, and tourism attractiveness;
- 5.enhancing green energy productions;
- 6.promoting biodiversity and local agricultural productions;

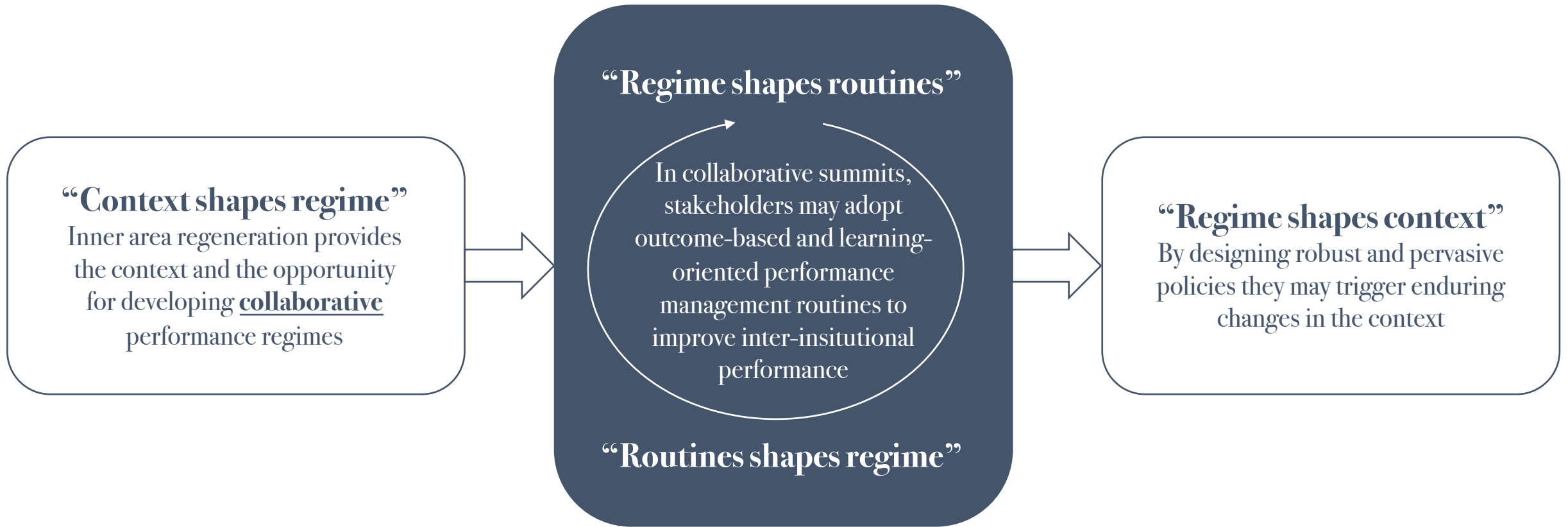
Hierarchy of outcomes measures



KEY:

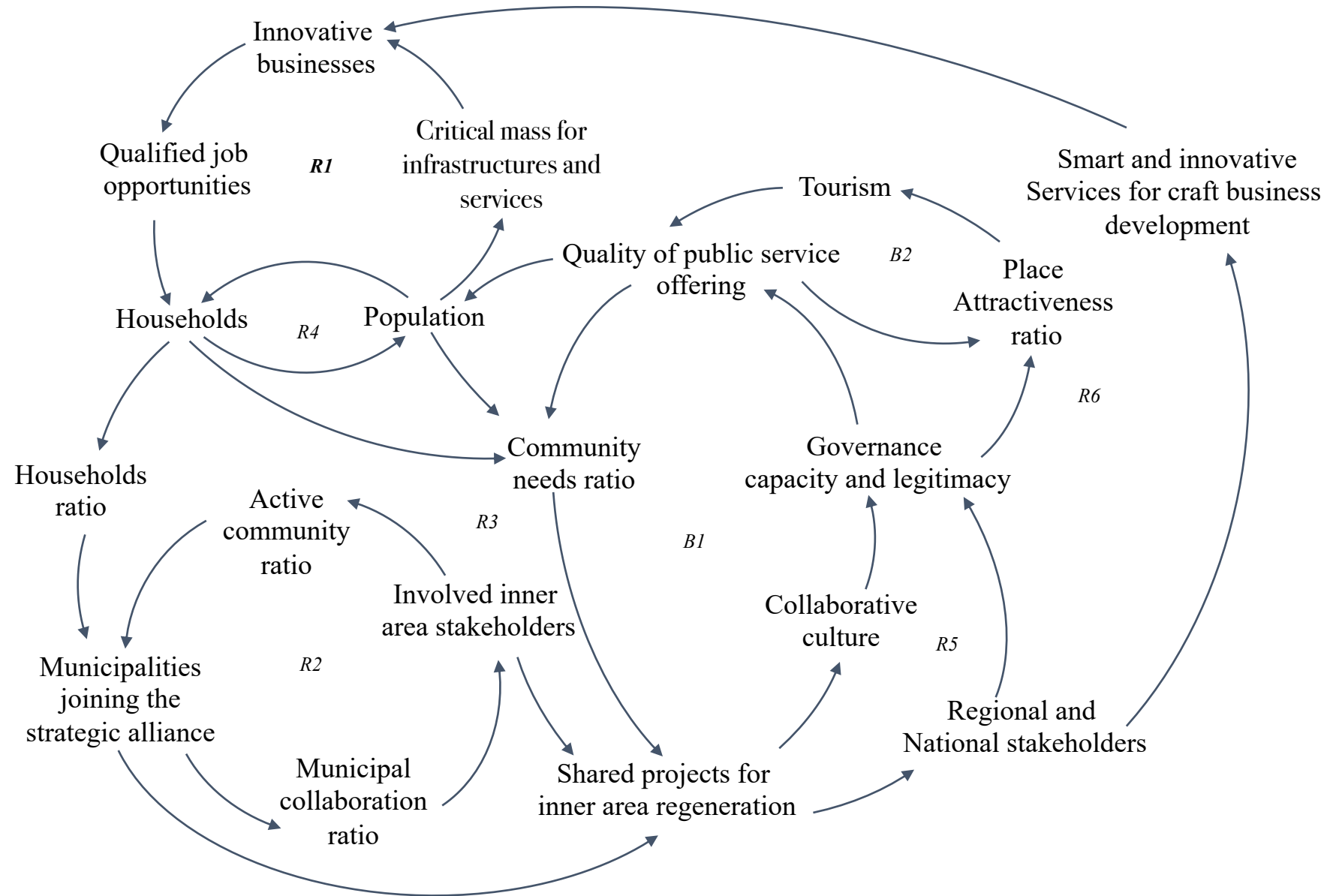




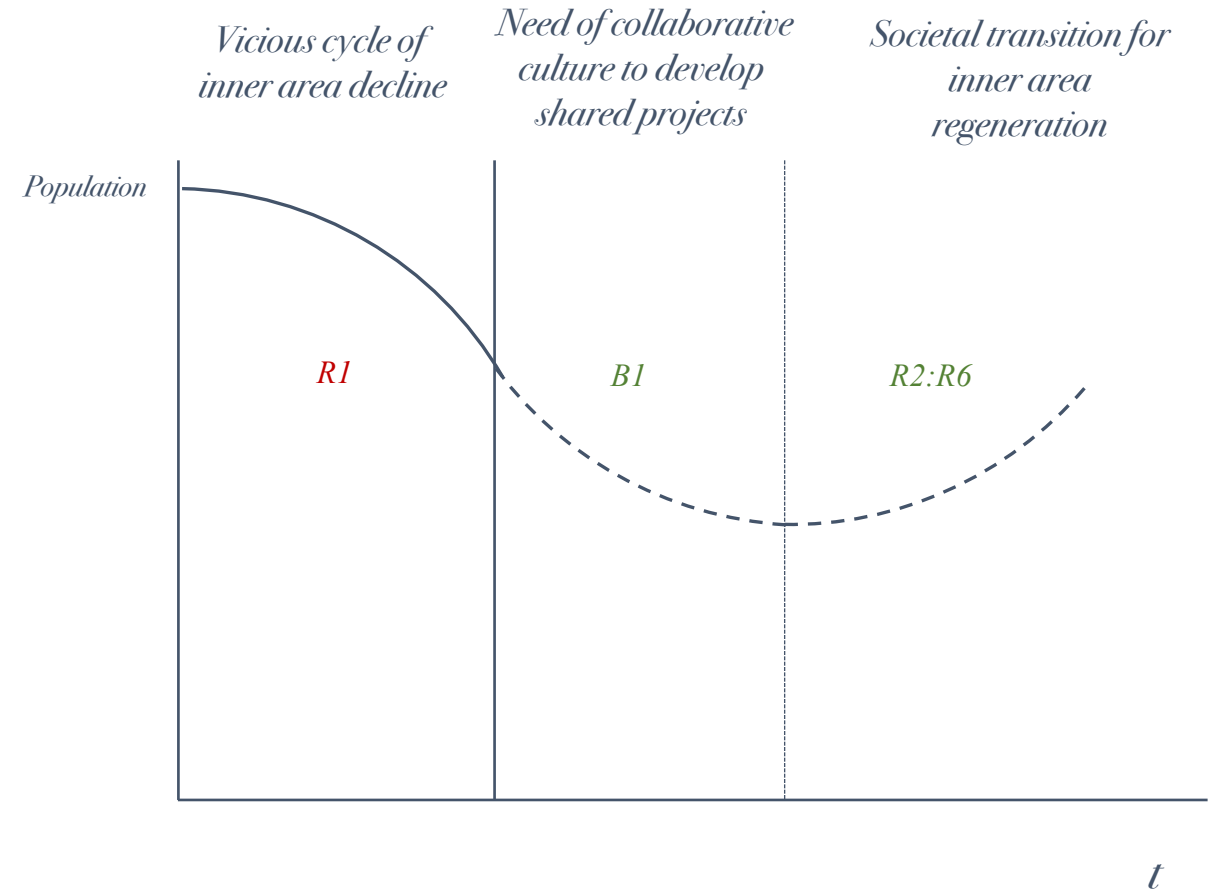
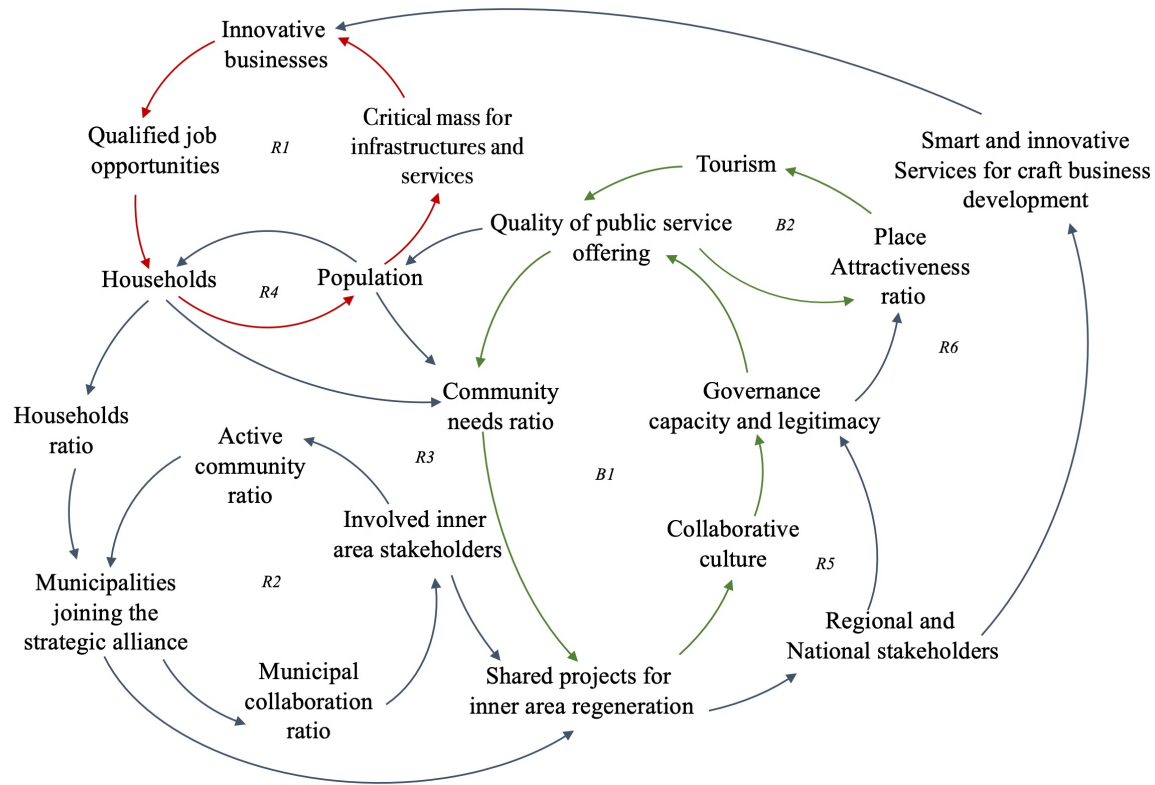


(Douglas & Ansell, 2021)

Depicting societal transition policy ideas through a feedback structure underlying Dynamic Performance Governance



Depicting societal transition policy ideas through a feedback structure underlying Dynamic Performance Governance



Conclusions

Benefits from adopting DPG to support collaborative performance regimes

- Dealing with system complexity (multi-agent and multi-level, bounded rationality, value conflicts or value dominance);
- Capturing cause-and-effect delays impacting on performance (i.e., performance drivers and outcomes);
- Intangibles;
- Tracking shared strategic resource accumulation and depletion;
- Feedback structure and performance behavior analysis;
- Detecting policy levers and framing stakeholder roles in performance regimes;

Contribution and support to performance regimes

- Attribution problem
- Enhancing learning to bridge governance with management and policy design with implementation
- Highlighting inter-institutional vs. organizational policy levers through performance drivers

Thank you!

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